Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the entire force of special examiners of the Departmen to be sent alone or with sub-committees to investigate alleged irregularities in offices of United States officials. A sub-committee accompanied by a special examiner will probably go to New-York City in a short time to investigate the office of the Supervisor of Elections. At a meeting of the committee this morning a resolution was adopted recommending that a sub-committee be appointed to examine certain Star Route correspondence which the Postmaster-General thought if given to the public would interfere with the prosecution of cases now under investigation by the Department.

THE STATUE OF MARSHALL

A SITE SELECTED IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Joint Committee on the Library was in consultation to-day with George W. Biddle, William H. Rawle, John Cadwalader, Wayne McVesgh and W. W. Wiltbank, of Philadelphia, a committee of the Trustees of the Marshall Memorial Fund, in respect to the selection of a site for the statue of Chief-Justice Marshall. After examining the Capitol grounds, it was determined to place the statue on the green upon the west front, and in a line with the middle entrance to the building. The statue is to face westward. The architect of the Capitol was instructed to prepare the foundation.

The Marshall statue was made by Story, in Rome The Marshall statue was made by Story, in Rome, and has not yet been shipped from there. It is of bronze, standing eight above the podestal, heroic size, sitting posture. Its pedestal, which is also finished, is five feet wide by eight in length. The Bar of the United States raised a fund of \$20,000 between the years 1835 and 1840 for this work, and Congress subsequently contributed an equal sum. The statue is expected to be in resition and ready for unveiling within three months.

AGAINST FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR.

LABORING-MEN'S PROTEST AGAINST HUNGARIANS AND BELGIANS.

Washington, Feb. 2 .- A number of representatives of labor organizations appeared before the House Committee on Labor to-day and argued against the importation of foreign laborers under contract. T.V. Powderly, ex-Mayor of Scranton, Penn., said he represented the Knights of Labor, numbering over 500,000. Their association desires an eight hour law; legislation preventing foreigners purchasing large tracts of public land in this country, and preventing the importation of foreigners under contract. He spoke of the importation of Hungari ans, and said they returned home after saving comparatively small sums of money. One family of nine persons was instanced, that fived on \$25 a month. The diet was was instanced, that fived on \$25 a month. The diet was gaid to be mush and water for six days, with meat on Bunday. Hungarians, he said, were fast becoming as obscious in the East as the Chinese in the West.

W.F. Barclay, also of Pennsylvania, and representing the coke regions, said that only about five per cent of the Hungarians could read. Their carnings averaged \$125 per day and they worked from two to five days a week, beginning work at 1 or 2 a m., and continuing until 7 p. m. The Hungarians M.R.Barclay said, were most filthy in their habits, and in some cases as many as ten lived in a single apartment.

apartment.

Wildam Leach, of New-Jersey, and E. Builion, of Ohio, were questioned regarding the importation of Bolgians to work in glass factories. The former said that the foreigners received thirty-five per cent less in wages than Americans.

ers received thirty-five per cent less in wages than Americans.

John S. McClelland, of New Jersey, referred to the recent strike of telegraphers, and said the Westera Union Telegraph Company hat sent to England for operators durin, the strike, but could not seeme them, because they held life positions under the Government. Excoursessman Murch, of Maine, said unless Compass by legislation protected American laborers, men would conclude that protection was a fraud. Members of the committee asked if operators advecated strikes in order that the price of coal and coke might be raised. Mr. Barcialy replied that they did, and that he had been offered the privilege of organizing men for a strike.

The representatives of the labor organizations who are here have selected John S. McClelland, of New-Jersey, John Murray, of Onio; T. V. Powlerly, James Campbell, and John Schilleker, of Pennsylvanua, a committee to remain in Washington and urge the passage of Representative Foran's bill to prohibit the importation of foreign laborers under contract.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROPESSOR HAGUE FOR ITS PRESERVATION.

Washington, Feb. 2.-Professor Hague, of the United States Geological Survey, has given his views in regard to the best means of protecting the Yellowstone fational Park. He maintains that the forests now covering the park should be preserved, so as to insure a suff cient water supply, while also preventing freshets. To secure the forests surrounding the park, Professor Hague southern and eastern sides, and a modification on the northern side. By making the forty-fifth parallel the northern boundary, he says, it would place the park line about two miles south of the present one, and make it the same as the boundary between the Territories of Montana and

Youndry.
The western boundary of the park should coincide with the western boundary between Wyoming Montana and labo, which would place the park wholly within the Tertiory of Wyoming, avoiding all questions of Territorial Wyoming, avoiding all questions of Territorial ion. The park should also be extended on the nal east for the better protection of birds and

and west.

Professor Hague earnestly opposes all propositions looking to the construction of railways through the park, which would, he says, be destructive of the forests and grame and destroy all aspects of a park. The report closes with a recital of the damage austained by the natural curfosities of the park at the hands of relic hunters, and recommends an efficient police system.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 .- About a dozen nominations for promotion are pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the consisteration of which involves a point upon which the committee and the Secretary of War are at issue. These are cases in which the officer entitled by rank and seniority to promotion is physically disabled to perform the duties of the office. The Secretary in such cases has promoted the officer next below. The committee holds that this course is without the sanction of law, and that an officer is not to be considered disabled until he has been examined and retired.

General H. G. Wright, Chisf of Engineers, will be re-General H. G. Wright, Chist of Engineers, will be retired on March 6. It is understood that coloned John
Newton will succeed him as Chief of the Engineer Corps.
Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker has been ordered to
the Washington Navy Yard, Chief Engineer David B.
Macomb has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston.
Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson has been ordered
to remain as a member of the Navyal Advisory Board.
Twenty-cight cadets at the Annapolis Academy have
been reported to the Socretary of the Navy as deficient
in their studies and they will either be dropped from the
service or their resignations accepted.

TO REPORT A BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Washington, Feb. 2.-The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day ordered the Lowell Bankruptcy bill to be reported favorably to the senate, with amendments. It preserves State exemptions and anthoramendments. If preserves State exemptions and authorizes involuntary proceedings only against persons whose debts amount to more than \$1,000, and only against traders. It diminishes the number of Commissioners in Bankruptey by one-half. Many of the semendments suggested by the Bankruptey Convention which met here a few days ago were incorporated in the bill. Senator Hoar will report it on Monday. Some of the features noted are among those contended for by Western Senators in the last Congrass, and thoir adoption greatly increases the chances for the passage of the bill.

LAND GRANT FORFEITURE.

Washington, Feb. 2.-The House Committee on Public Lands to-day decided to report s bill declaring a forfesture of the land grants to the Oregon and Callfornia and the California and Oregon Rullroad, except such tracts as have been patented. The grants to the two roads amount to about 5,000,000 acres, one teath of which have been patented. The land is valued at from 85 to 84 per acre. The terms of the contract expired in July, 1850

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1884. PRESTORED TO DEPARTMENT PRACTICE.-C. P. S. Daniels, of Midway. Alabama, who was distarred from practice a a Pension attorney in 1877, has been restored to practic by the Secretary of the Interior.

To Assist Mayor Epson.-Commander H. C. Taylor has been detailed to duty in the office of the Mayor of New-York. The detail was made at the request of Mayor Edson, who wanted the benefit of the officer's knowledge in naval affairs coming before his office.

THE DIX GRDERED BACK TO DUTY .- The revenue cteamer John A. Dix, having been thoroughly over-hauled and repaired at New-York, has been ordered back to daily on the Key West station. The following are her Instead and repaired at New York, has been ordered back to duty on the key West station. The following are her officers: Captoin, Frank Earr; First Leutenant, Robert Barstow; Second Lieutenant, W. C. De Hart; Second Lieutenant, Samuel Howard; Chief Engineer, George C. Ducamer; Second Assistant Engineer, Daniel F. Cross; Second Assistant Engineer, S. W. Marrison.

COMMAND OF THE GREEK RELIEF UNCEDITION.—Captain George Brown, U. S. N., new on duty on Staten Island as Inspector of the Third Light House District, is generally inderstood to have been the choice of the Sec-retary of the Navy as the best officer available to be placed in command of the proposed Greely Relief Expe-dition. When, however, the subject was breached to dition. When however, the subject was broached to him, he showed, it is said, an evident disuclination to the duty, and the matter was dropped.

KILLED WHILE COASTING.

Boston, Feb. 2 .- Thomas A. Amery, of Cinchunati, a pupil of St. Paul's School of Concerd, N. H., was fatally injured to-day while coasting.

WLNDELL PHILLIPS DEAD, A QUIET END OF A WEEK OF SUFFERING.

DEATH CAUSED BY ANGINA PECTORIS-CONSCIOUS TO THE END.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Feb. 2.-Wendell Phellips died at 6:15 o'clock this evening, at his home on Common-st., of angina pectoris. Mr. Phillips had been ill for a week with the disease, which has been the death of several members of his family. He was last upon the street on Friday of last week, when he was feeling well but not strong, any exertion making a severe tax on his vital powers. He suffered severely in his last sickness, the attacks of pain requiring the constant attendance of physicians for their partial re-

It became evident to the physicians on Thurs day that Mr. Phillips could not survive, and he fully realized his condition. To-day he was in less pain during the morning, and it was thought he might live for some days. He himself felt more encouraged and this afternoon about 4 o'clock he attempted to raise himself o'clock he attempted to raise himself to an easier position in bed. The effort brought on a severe paroxysm, which left him exhausted and dying. The pain was finally relieved by ether, but he retained consciousness and gradually sank. His invalid wife and other members of his family gathered at his bed, and he knew them all, and until within half an hour of the end he spoke feebly to one or two. Finally, as his strength failed, he dropped asleep, it seemed, and at 6:15 o'clock he had ceased to breathe. No arrangements have yet been made for his funeral.

Wendell Phillips was born in Boston on Novem ber 29, 1811, and belonged to a family holding a most respectable place in the history of that city. His father, John Phillips, was the first Mayor of Boston, being elected about 1820. Wendell Phillips went through the usual educational course and was sent to Harvard College when about sixteen years old. He was graduated in 1831, and at once entered the Law School at Cambridge, where Judge Story had been for some years the master spirit. He remained there two years, and then continued his law studies elsewhere. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and his purpose then, apparently, was to give all his attention to the law. Circumstances, however, ordered his life and career very differently, and he soon became a brilliant leader in that war against slavery which was waged so long by the Abolitionists. In 1836 he became a Garrison Abolitionist, and in 1839 he gave up his law practice from unwillingness to observe the eath of featy to the Federal Constitution. The Abolitionists held that the Constitution of the United States was a wretched compact, having for its purpose the maintenance of slavery, and for that reason they refused to suppert it. Accepting the logical consequence of hi adherence to the anti-slavery cause, Mr. Phillip gave up his profession and determined to devote himself to the advocacy of emancipation.

HIS PERST ABOLITION SPEECH. Mr. Phillip's first Abolition spreeh was made to ward the close of 1837. When the Rev. Elijah P.Lovejoy was shot down by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, Ill., Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing and a hundred other citizens of Boston applied for the use of Fancull Hall to give expression to their horror at this murder of a Christian clergy-But the authorities rejected their application. This refusal greatly increased the popular indignation, and Dr. Channing appealed to the citizens of Boston to reverse the arbitrary action of the city government. This appeal made a deep impression and a meeting was called in the old Supreme Court room to "take into consideration the reasons assigned by the Mayor and Aldermen for withholding Fanenil Hall, and to act in the premises as may be deemed expedient." A committee was appointed to renew the application

which was successful. On December 8 the citizens met in Fancuil Hall, and all went well until Attorney-General Austic made an inflammatory and exciting speech, in which he declared that Lovejoy was not only presumptaons and improdent while he lived, but that "he died as the fool dieth," He alinded to the slaves in offensive terms and his remarks were vociferously applauded by the riotous element of

the meeting. When Mr. Austin had finished his speech and relarge game.

The forts-fourth parallel of latinde would make the proper southern boundary, and old a strip of land ten hules in wetth to the park. The meridian of 109.30 should be made the eastern boundary. This would carry should be made the eastern boundary. This would carry the line of the park about thirty miles to the east ward of the present boundary. This country is mountainous, characterized by varied and striking scenery, covered with timber, and the best game region in the Becky Mountains. Next in haportance to the preservation of the forests, says the Professor, is the protection of large game, and for this purpose the nark is now too small. The volcanie and but springs sections are not smitted to game, which prefers the country to the southeast tir d. Mr. Phillips ascended the platform, and was said: "Sir, for the sentiments be has uttered on soil consecrated by the prayers of the Puritans, on soil consecrated by the prayers of the Puritans, and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up." This remark was followed by an uproar, and the unraly members of the audience declared that he should not be heard further until he had taken back his words. But Mr. Philips peremptorily declared that he would not take back his words, and proceeded to finish his speech. His words told upon the audience and the next day Mr. Phillips woke up to find blusself famous, and from that time he up to find himself famous, and from that time he was the Orator of the Abolition cause.

HIS LABORS IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE. From the time of his Fanuiel Hall speech until 1861 Mr. Phillips was a prominent leader and the most popular orator of the Abolitionist party. His name alone sufficed to command great audiences, and he probably did as much as any other person for the cause of the Abolitionists. What he considered to be errors he handled in the flercest manner. His oratory was much assisted by the circumstance that he was a man of very commanding presence, an orator's figure often having as much to do with his effectiveness as his figures of speech. He advocated disunion as the only road to abolition until the opening of the civil war, when he sustained the Government for a similar reason. In 1863-84 he advocated the arming, educating and enfranchising the freedmen, and for the two latter purposes procured the continuance of the Anti-Slavery Society until after the adoption of the XVth Amendment in 1869.

THE CANDIDATE OF PROHIBITIONISTS. In 1870 he was the candidate of the Prohibitionists and Workingmen of Massachusetts for Governor and he received about 20,000 votes. Later the took up the Greenback question, and during the last ten years his name has appeared several times on the Greenback and Prohibition State tickets in Massachusetts, but not always for the office of Governor. Mr. Phillips was for many years an advocate of woman suffrage, prohibition and prison reform and was opposed to capital punishment. In January, 1875, he made a strong speech in Fanenil Hall in sup-

made a strong speech in Faneuil Hall in support of President Grant's Louisiana policy, speaking before a meeting called to denounce that policy.

Mr. Phillips had long been a popular secturer, appearing on the platform in most of the Northern States. The most notable of his lectures were on "The Lost Arts" and "Toussaint Fouverture" and funeral cutogies on Theodore Parker and John Brown. Several of his speeches have been published in pamphiet form and widely circulated here and in England. His other writings are scattered through many periodicals and newspapers.

Theodore Parker and John Brown. Several of his speeches have been published in pamphiet form and windely circulated here and in England. His other writings are scattered through many periodicals and newspapers.

ROBERT ALLAN.

Robert Allan, who died on Tuesday, at his winter home in Allandale, Florida, at the age of seventy-five, was one of New-York's oldest merchants. For fifty years he was a provision dealer in this city. He was been to the last statement to the last statement to the last and went into business when only fifteen years old. His first partner was Anderson W. Rose, and his first place of business was at Nos. 226 and 228 Washington-st. The firm subsequently became Robert Allan a Sons, Mf. Allan taking into partnership his sons, william and Robert, Ten years ago Mr. Allan redred, and his sons afterward gave up the provision business to engage in other industries. Mr. Allan redred, and his sons afterward gave up the provision business to engage in the large fortune by the rise in value of property in that state. While in business in this city, one of the standing orders of Mr. Allan invested courtevaly. No beggar was ever driven from his doors, nor was any pedier gradity received. For some years Mr. Allan has been a sufferer from ashima, and that at length, caused in seeds. He leaves two sons William Allan and Thomas Allar, vice-presi-

dent and secretary of the A. H. Hart Company. His body will be brought here for ourial in Greenwood Cemetary.

MILTON Y. KIDD. BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.-Milton Y. Kidd, journal clerk of the House of Delegates of this State, died this morning. He was chief clerk of the Constitutional Convention in this State in 1867, and has been continuously elected chief clerk of the House of Delegates of every Legislature since that time until two years ago, and in the present session he was elected journal clerk.

OBITUARY NOTES. Dover, N. H., Feb. 2.-Samuel D. Hayes, a pensioner of the war of 1812 and a prominent citizen, died at Madbury to-day.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 2 .- Jonas Long, a wellknown merchant of this city and a member of the City Courcil, died this evening, age fifty-four. His business relations with New-York and Philadelphia dry-goods firms were extensive. Mr. Long leaves an estate of over \$100,000.

A MURDEREK'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

THE COVERNOR'S SEVERE CRITICISM OF POLICE METHODS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 2 .- Governor Cleveland today commuted the sentence of Donato Magaldo, an Italian, sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering man in New-York in 1869. In giving his reasons for granting the commutation the Governor incidentally expresses his detestation of police officers in New-York who bear false witness against persons accused of crime. He shows that testimony given by the late Captain Kennedy and a detective was wrong, and then says: "This feature of the case is adverted to as demonstrating the injustice that may be done by the representations of police officers

lacking in character and conscience."

Magaido's sentence was committed through the efforts of Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Rapalle is of Italian parentage, and his sympathy was aroused for Magaldo, and he was led to take active measures for the man's release on discovering that he was un

the man's release on discovering that he was unjustly imprisoned. Governors Hoffman, Dix Tilden and Cornell, however, refused to interfere. They were guided in making their decision largely by the New-York police, who said that Magaido for several years previous to his arrest for murder had been known to them as a criminal, reckless of indicting mertal injury.

At last Judge Rafallo, after a long search, discovered in taly evidence that showed indisputably that Magaido ha i only heen in this country six months when he committed the crime of which he was convicted—and therefore could not have been the criminal of many years' standing that the policemen declared he had been. This evidence Judge Rapalio at once submitted to the Governor, who then coosely examined the evidence upon which Magaido was convicted, and decided that the man had seemingly acted in self-defence when he committed he rime. The Governor, however, does not pardon the man, but only commutes his sentence. The commutation limits his term of impresonment to twenty-five years. Owing to deductions from his term for good behavior in prison, Magaido will be released on May 23, 1884.

PRICES PAID FOR THE RENT OF PIERS,

PRICES PAID FOR THE RENT OF PIERS, NO DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF PAILEOAD COM-

PANIES-COMPETITION KEENER. Persons acquainted with the value of the river frents of this city, and the valuable franchises fronts of this city, and the valuable franchises which are held under leases by the railway companies renting piers and bulkheads, assert that the proportion of rent which the railway companies pay is much less than that which is received from other corporations. Secretary Coming of the Dock Commission, told a Thibune reporter yesterday that the statement in relation to the railway companies was multi-nously incorrect. The rental of the piers was moderate became they were leased a member of coars are when the commention for the

panies was maintoned, the order, the related at the piers was moderate because they were leased a number of years ago, when the competition for the possession of whart privileges was not to be compared with what if was at present.

"The Penrsylvania Hailway Company," continued Mr. Cuning, "holds a lease of the new piers Nos. 27 and 28. It pays an annual rental of \$55,000. The New-York Central and Hadson River Company rents piers Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on the East River with, of course, the intervening bulk-heads, and pays \$20,000 as rent. The New-Jersey Central holds pier No. 13 at \$15,000 and one-half of No. 12 and one-half of No. 14 at \$17,250, all on the Hudson River, while the Erie road rents three piers from old pier No. 19 to new pier No. 21 for \$95,000. The lamon steamship Company has a lease of the new pier No. 36 for \$30,000. Last Aprila lease for ten years of pier No. 37 was sold at public anction to Huntingdon for \$70,000 a year with a privilege of renewing the lease at an increase of 5 per cent."

'If Mr. Huntingdon is satisfied to give \$70,000

"It lie, Huntingdon is satisfied to give \$70,000 a year for one pier, how is it that a railway company was given three piers for only \$25,000 ardinional?" asked the reporter.

"When the lease was granted to the Erio road "replied Mr. Caming, "the Commission was building a new builkhend along the lower river front and the Erie people, in trath, have had control of the three piers for only one-half the time of their lease. The reason why the New-York Central pays only \$20,000 for the routal of three piers is that none of the wharves along the East Erver bring in rent above \$10,000. The averago rent is about \$6,500. The competition at the sale of pier leases, at present, is fierce, and they are run up sometimes with an apparent disregard of their former reatal."

HARRINGTON ACQUITTED.

The jury in the case of John D. Harrington, who was charged with conspiring with Dr. Rufus W. Peacock, Elam W. Corey, and a woman whose name was unknown, to defraud the American Legion of loner out of \$5,000, came into court at 10 o'clock resterday morning, after being out since 4 o'clock of the previous afternoon, and returned a verdiet of or garity. The verdiet was received with appliance, which was promptly suppressed by the court. Harrington was deeply affected and shed

cars.
On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, Harring-en went to Dr. Peacock's house and was admitted On Friday night, about 8 o'clock, Harring-ten vent to Dr. Peacock's house and was admitted by the servant girl. He was shown into the parlor where Dr. Peacock was sitting in disessing-gown and slippers. Harrington accused Peacock of treachery and perjury in testifying against him, and threatened to blow the doctor's brains out. The doctor fled and he was found some time afterward, on the roof of the Park Reformed Church, adjoining his house, shivering with cold and nearly dead from fright. A physician had to be called in.

REJECTED FOR HIS SCEPTICISM.

The congregation of the Valley Congregational Church of Orange, N. J., held a meeting on Friday Church of Orange, N. J., held a meeting on Friday night to act upon the report of the committee appointed to nominate a pastor. In the place of the Rev. Joseph A. Ely. The committee submitted two reports. The majority report recommended the Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, of North Adams, Mass. Dr. Munger has written several books, one of which is on the subject of "Freedom of Faith." The minority report stated that the views expressed in this book were fully in accord with the manual of the Valley Church. The majority report opposed the calling of Dr. Munger, on the ground that his views on theology were not sound. The report moted calling of Dr. Munger, on the ground that his views on theology were not sound. The report quoted from his books to show that he was not in accord with the manual of the church. In the discussion that followed one of the speakers who favored the minority report, declared that Dr. Munger was "sowing proadcast the seeds of scepticism and doubt by his books and publications." The majority report in favor of calling Mr. Munger was rejected by a vote of 102 to 39. The result was recorded with anniance. greeted with applause.

INSURANCE NEWS AND INCIDENTS,

The Republic Fire Insurance Company, of ew York, which reissued its risks in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company in 1882, and retired from business, declared a dividend of 75 per cent to its stockholders yesterday, payable next month. The Rapublic Fire had a capital of \$300,000 and assets of about \$440,000 at the time of its retirement. Of the four New-York City fire insurance companies collapsing within a few days of one another in the early days of 1882-the Columbia, the Lenox, the Lanuar and the Republic-the latter two are now thoroughly liquiditted.

Fire underwriting circles are interested in the question

of reinstrance. For some time it has been known that

the practice was more or less common among some fire

insurance companies of reinsuring risks written in this and other States, in fire insurance companies not authorized to do business in this State. The recent statement of the United Fire Relusurance Company of Manchester, England, has brought this practice before the Superintenden

A CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

WEST SHORE AND NORTH RIVER TROUBLES A SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST THE RAILWAY AND CON-

STRUCTION COMPANIES. A suit has been began in the Supreme Court for Orange County against the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, the North River Construction Company, and other defendants, by Warren Currier, who alleges that he is the owner of 100 shares of the stock and five of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad company. Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsle, on Friday, granted an order requiring the defendants to show cause, at a special term to be held at the same place on February 15, why the construction company and its receiver should not be restrained during the pendency of the suit from selling or removing from the State any of the assets and properties of the construction company, especially the stock and bonds of the West Shore Rallway Company, and why the officers and directors of the railroad company should not be restrained from doing anything under the contract between the two companies, and from proceeding with any arbitration between them for the settlement of the affairs of the railroad company, and why the stock and bonds should not be placed in the custody of the court or of a receiver to be specially appointed for that purpose. The order restrains the defendants until the hearing on the motion from removing any property of the company from the State, from proceeding with the arbitration, and egenerally they are hereby required to obey this order as

fully to all intents and purposes as if the same had been made absolute in the first instance." The papers in the suit were served on General Winslow, president of the North River Construction Company, and General Porter, recently president of the railroad com sany, shortly before midnight on Friday, and on some of

the other defendants yesterday.

The allegations of the complaint, which are made on

The allegations of the complaint, which are made on information and belief, charge that the control of the railroad and the terminal companies and in general all the transactions between the several companies were the result of a conspiracy between the directors, and especially between Winslow, Forter and Woerlshoffer; that the contract between the retiroad and construction companies was franchient and opposed to the inferences of the West Shore Company, that the construction company is really indebted to the railroad company for a large sam, and that the pianting of the construction company in the hands of a receiver was accomplished by collusion and fraud.

At the office of the West Shore Company it was said yesterday that the plaintiff in the suit accurred his 100 shares of stock on January 28, presumably for the purpose of bringing the suit, but that it was not known whether he held any of the bonds of the company or when he bought them. It was said officially that the suit was regarded as a wanton attack upon the company and its management based upon allegations which the officers of the company declared to be wholly take and for the most part manifestly absurd. They cited as instances of this, that while the complaint charges that the terminal stock was accurred by directors for their private advantage, the fact is that it is owned equally, except the few shares which the directors hold, by the West Shore and was acquired by directors for their private advantage, the fact is that it is owned squally, except the few shares which the directors hold, by the West Shore and Ontario and Western companies. They also attack that it is entirely untrue that the construction company is in possession of the railroad or is operating it in any way. They said that it he construction contract was approved by all the stockholders of both companies and that there is no foundation for the charges made in the complaint.

In regard to the rangers that the company had a large floating indebtedness, it was said that there was not the slightest foundation for the stories and that the unfunded debts would fail short of \$300,000.

Receiver Green, of the North River Construction Company, declared that the said was, in his opinion, planily a ridiculous offsit.

The hearing before the Chancellor of New Jersey in Newark, yesterday, on the application of the receiver of the New Planck Construction for the part

The hearing before the Chancellor of New-Jersey in Newark, yesterlay, on the application of the receiver of the North River Construction Company for teave to pay the laborers and employes of the company, was post-poned until Wednesday. Ex-Judge Asibel Green, the receiver, stated there were a large number of men suffering for want of their pay at Buffalo, Synamse and other places along the line of the road, and that whatever was done must be done soon; that his responsibility as receiver had been discharged by bringing the matter to the attention of the court, and that, while he did not desire to press the matter, if anything was to be done it ought to be done it maderiately, and that the responsibility for the deby must rest upon those opposing the application. Burion N. Harrison stated that he had been requested by Martin E. Kuapu, of Synamsa to oppose the application of the receiver. He said that he had had no opportunity to examine the papers, but that he would oppose the payment of money by the receiver in behalf of some of the creditors of the company.

MR. BOWEN SUCCEEDS MR. HARRIS.

E. S. Bowen, General Superintendent of the New York, Lake Eris and Western Railroad, has been promoted to be one of the vice-presidents of the company, succeeding Robert Harris, who recently resigned to take the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It was announced officially on February 1 that Mr. Howen would not for the president in all matters connected with the roadway and structures, real estate and the operations of the immeportation department. Mr. Bowen is suc-ceased as general supernitement by H. Thomas, Super-intendent of Transportation, and he by his chief cierk, by H. Bhackbarn.

FROM WINNIPEG TO HUDSON BAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 2.-The pending rievances of the Red River Valley farmers in Manitoba, Dakota and Minnesota against the elevator men and railcondicompanies have resulted in a project to build a new califond from this city to Riedson Bay and thus give the resolutions which enthusiastically favor the new line.

C. S. Drammond, the financial agent of this city, came

me to-day from a trip to England, where he suc n inducing a syndicate of English speculators to invest argely in Manitoba lands. He has been authorized by a number of English capitalists to make a proposal on their behalf to the Imperial Government to build ships for the navigation of the Hudson Straits and also for the construction of the Hudson Straits and also for the construction of the rairoad. These containing a strain of the Government will assist them by a grant of hards. Ho had an interview with the Premier at Ottawa on his way here and was assured that the Government would assist those who undertook the building of the road in every way possible. There are American capitalists in this city who now are convinced of the feasibility of the road; and are willing to undertook the building of it. One of these gentlemen says that he believed the road could be made to pay in the course of a few years, and all that was needed was a little assistance from the Government in getting it started.

CUTTING EAST BOUND FREIGHT RATES. St. Louis, Feb. 2.-The publication to-day of a statement that the Baltimore and Onio Rallroad had charged the other pool lines with cutting rates on eastsound freight from here, and that a meeting has neen held in New-York to take action on the matter created something of a commotion in railroad and commercial circles. It is stated on good authority to-uight that at least one of the poal lines had made contracts for grain to-day at sixteen cents to New-York, a clear cut of fourteen cents per hundred. It is also understood that two other pool lines are ready to make a similar cut and it is further assected that not more than two of the five pool lines here will be represented at the meeting in New-York next Thursday.

TAX EXEMPTION FORFEITED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2 .- In the Supreme Court to-day it was decided that by the consolidation of the Iron Mountain and the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Companies, the exemption from taxation under the old

Cairo and Fulton Railroad charter was forfeited and the company must pay State and county taxes. The cwill be taken before the United States Supreme Court.

THE EAST BOUND POOL BROKEN. CHICAGO, Ills., Feb. 2.-The Grand Trank

penly acknowledges that it is cutting the seventh and eighth classes ton cents under the schedule rates on east bound business, and the presumption falces on cast bound to the processing like-follows that other Eastern Trunk Lines are design like-wise. Unless a settlement is speedily reached the belief is caterialized that the rane cutting will become open and general. It is declared that the Baltimore and Ohio thus far has maintained the rates.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Carlisle, Penn., Feb. 2 .- It is expected that the Gettysburg and Harrisburg Ralfroad will be compicted by next Tuesday. Only a little over a mile of track remains to be laid, and the road will be ready for passenor traffic by March 1. It consists of a line of road extend-ag from Hunter's Run, a point on the Footh Mountain load, to Gettysburg, a distance of twenty miles, and rings Gettysburg within less than three hours' ride from

PROGRESS OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL. City of Mexico, Feb. 2.-The direction of the Mexican Central Ratirond announces that the road will se completed to the United States by the middle of and open to through traffic between April 1

TO FUNISH BARN BURNERS,

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 2.-A special town meeting was held here to-day to take action in regard to the burning of Alexander Mead's barn, on January 12. It was the fourth barn that Mr. Mead has had destroyed by fire. There was a large attendance. It was agreed to offer a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the incontiaries.

serve in Arizona, and the others are Pueblos from New-Mexico. The new pupils were accompanied by the three principal men of the Apache tribe, and one of General Crooks most trusty Apache scouts, who will remain at the school for several days to satisfy themselves as to the treatment and instruction their children are to receive. These Indian pupils were induced to come to the school by General Crook.

COLUMBIA'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Boston, Feb. 2.-The Harvard University Boat Club has sent a letter accepting the challlenge of Columbia, the time and teams to be agreed upon. The project of rowing the University of Pennsylvania with a cond eight is still in hand. If Captain Perkins can make sure of suitable candidates from the class crews who will agree to train after the class races, he will make the proposition to the carsmen of the Schuylkill. Considering the challenge recently issued by the Pennsylvania crew, it is not clear how they can decline the offer.

A SUIT FOR \$500,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.-The firm of Fowler Bros. to-day began a suit against Peter McGeech, Danie Wells, jr., and other members of the late firm of Mc Geoch, Everingham & Co., claiming \$500,000 damages owing to the assertions made by that firm against the purity of the lard which the plaintiffs were putring upon the market just prior to the collapse of Metieoch. The allegations were made the subject of a Board of Trade investigation, but the Fowler Bros. desired to have the matter settled in court, as the Board of Trade finding was, in a measure, non-committal.

ANECDOTES ABOUT GENERAL SCOTT.

ANECOPIES ABOUT GENERAL SCOTT.

From a Washig'on Letter to The Philadelphia Record.
An old army friend of mine who remembers
General Windels Scott as a tall, line-looking old man
with white helr, a strict martinet, with a good head and
big heart, gives me a story or two about him. In hi
latter years General Scott was very inscible. A grea
many people knew that, but few knew that he wa
always sorry for a masty word. While he was at the head
of the army, with his ofnee on Seventeenth-st, just op
posite the War Department, he was coming out one da
to enter his carriage, cane in hand. A volunteer orderly
who knew nothing of Scott's views of military propriety
a, proached him with a letter from a War Department
Bureau, which he had been directed to deliver to Genera
Scott at once. The orderly, recking nothing of Adjutants approached him with a letter from a War Department Bureau, which he had been directed to deliver to General Scott at once. The orderly, recking nothing of Adjutants-General or Chle's of Staff, interpreted his order literally, and hastily glying a careleas salute, bagan: "Oh, General, here's a paper I want you to look at before you." For a moment the prond Commander in-Chle's comed petrified. Then, raising his cane, he said in a loud volce: "Clear out, sir; clear out of the way." The startled orderly sprang to one side, and the General got into his carriage and was driven away. The soldier then delivered his letter to some one in the office and walked slowly out. General scott's carriage had not cone thirty rods before it atopped and turned about. The driver, raising his colce, summoned the offending orderly to the door. Trombling in every limb, cap in hand, he approached. General Scott asked his name and regiment. He gave them. "Well, sir," said the General, "report to your coloned that you were guilty of gross disrespect to General Scott as an officer, and that General Scott was guilty of gross disrespect to you as a man. General Scott begs your pardon. Go to your duty, sir."

In 1861 a haly passing the seaseon here was very anxious to get General Scott's autograph. He was very busy, and she found her task very difficult. One day the herself could not. So she sent the charming little girl to the General's office with the autograph aibum. The orderly told her that she could not see the busy General.

herself could not. So she sent the charming little girl to the General's offices with the autograph album. The orderly loid hor that she could not see the busy General. She would not be denied. She would wait, she said. At the end of half an hour the orderly took her request to the adjutant. The latter admitted her, but told her she could not possibly see the General. She said she must. At last the adjutant showed her the door leading to General Scott's office, and told her she could go in it she dared. Taking him at his word, she marched right in. This is her description of the cult given at the time:

I was affuld at first when he looked up; but as soon as he saw it was only me he scullright pleasantly: 'Well, little girl, what do you want?' and i told him my ma wanted him of write his name in her book; and he looked sharp at wrote: "Treason is the greatest crime. "Whiteid Scott,"
Just one more: One Saturday attension in the summer
before Scott left the army forever, Fresldent Lincoln with
some themes sat on the baleony at the rear of the White
House, itstening to the maste of the Marine Hand, when
General Scott was amounced. The Fresldent tumediately advanced to meet him, and returned with the Licutenant-General, in full uniform, on his arm. The crowd
on the nawn saw the President and the white-haired
veterne, slopped talking, looked at the pair for a moment, and then broke forth into applause. The General
at once stepped to the front and ruised his hat hac
knowledgment. The band very appropriately played
"Hail to the Chief," while the crowd continued the clapping of hands. "You've got a good many young Generals,
Sir. President, said the old hero, turning to Lincoln;
"but they don't forcet the old General yet, do they for
"We could spare a humared of them," said the President,
with tears in his eyes.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

THE CURRENT NUMBER ESPECIALLY STRONG. THE CURRENT NUMBER ESPECIALLY STRONG.

From Tax News Took Maid and Karera.

Most newspaper ment will remember the attention air, Greeney used to bestow on The Terrence Almana, and the prids he leady felt in its incomparable political statistics. It is safe to say that no other almanace was such a manual for succession and positicians and journalists. To maintain its reputation was no small achievement, but it has been done, and The Tribuna Almanac for itself as the property of the property

NEVER WEARS AWAY ITS WELCOME.

From The Philade paid 14th well-would.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is an old acquaintmee that never wears away its welcome. Ever since
former Greefey's carly days it has had its distinctive
haracteristics—its election returns, copious and careully made up for necaracy. Its special information about
he tarif (which also comes along from Mr. Greeley's that tarff (which also comes along from Mr. Greeke day) is very seasonable in this number and valuable comparison. We add the 1884 number to its cherish predecessors, running back more than forty years.

EXHAUSTIVE AND VALUABLE. Nobody needs to be told of the merits of THE Nobody heads to be told of the merits of the fittings. Almana as a standard book of political reference. No number ever contained a more exhaustive summary of raduable information regarding the leading questions of the day than the present one. For the political student if is an invaluable handbook.

COMPACT AND INTELLIGIBLE TABLES.

THE TRIBUSE ALMANG for ISS4, is, as usual, a valuable work of reference, and this year devotes much space to matters pertanning to the tariff. Prominence is given in its pages to a National issue of commanding Importance to the American people. Twenty pages are devoted to an analysis of the Tariff act of 1883. These tables present, in a compact and intelligible form, the substance of the claborate array of statistical information used by the last Congress in the discussion of the act.

ESPECIALLY USEFUL THIS YEAR.

The Tribune Almanac, the best political reference book published, will be especially useful in this year of political interest. It contains about all the statistical information on political affairs that the politician or the average citizen requires.

A GOOD NUMBER FOR FREE TRADERS TO STUDY. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1884 is devoted rigely to the tariff discussion, and no household should e without it. We would particularly commend its tear-il perusal to the "Free Trade Chu" of this city. It ould "meet a long feit want" with many of its mem-

A TARIFF NUMBER.

There are several hundred almanaes pub-There are several handred almanaes published every year in the United States. Among these The Theorem Almana has occupied a commanding position as a political authority since the day when it was founded by Mr. Greeky. The reputation of that manual is one of the nonoracle traditions of that office. The new laste of The Tradiuse Almanae may properly be designated as a tariff number. Prominence is given in its pares to a national issue of commanding happytance to the American people. It should be had by everyone.

KEEPS UP WITH THE TIMES.

Prom The Wheeling Intelligencer.

The always excellent TRIBUNE ALMANAC has appeared for 1884. It is a brief compondium of the oblineal history of the year. The turing features are of particular value. The rules of the revised tariff re compared with those of the oid and the rates recommended by the Tarif Commission—information which everyboly ought to have in this time of tariff discussion. The Tribune Almanac keeps up with the times. USEFUL TO POLITICANS AND VOTERS,

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC will be of value to

icans cambidates, writers and voters generally against the country during the present year. Twenty s are devoted to an analysis of the Tariff set of 1883. logges are devoted to an almy as a tale rath and to Log THE ALMANAC also contains an abstract of the acts of the last session of the XLVIIth Congress which were noticeably important; the party platforms of 1883; the statistics of foreign trade with the United States; and a great deal of other general and statistical information.

WITHOUT A RIVAL, From The Reading (Penn.) Times.

Now, as in the old days when it was the apple of Mr. Greeley's eye, THE TERBUNE ALMANAG is without a rival in its own field.

AN EYE FOR BUSINESS,

AN EXE FOR BUSINESS.

AN ALLEGED EARTHQUAKE.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, Feb. 2.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at 2 this morning, sufficient to awaken the people and rattle the windows.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

CARLISLE, Feb. 2.—Sixty-two new pupils for the Indian training sensori arrived here this morning. Fifty-two of them are Apaches from the San Carlos re
Housing to hear favorably from you, we are yours, etc.

AN EXE FOR BUSINESS.

From The Ackansar Traveler.

Sheriff Fletcher, of Little Rock, has just received and character to make just the kind of a Press new demanded by the people. Yours, Lance to the people and rattle the windows.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

EVARTS AND LINCOLN. AND A "TARIFF REFORM" "ANTI-BOSS" PLATFORM.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: A political party should be simply an instrument for putting certain principles into practice, and when any party is perverted to the purpose of putting a set of men into office or of keeping them there, it is time for that party to "go." No candid Democrat will deny that the Republican party has done a good work, that its history is, as a whole, a giorious one; nor will any candid Republican deny that his party has made some mistakes, that there are passages in its history which he must blush to recall. Yet with all its faults he loves it still, and believes, as I do, that if its leaders will only open their eyes to the drift of public sentiment they may guide it to still greater achievements. To do this it is necessary to retain the support of the independent voters, who care nothing for either party as a party, but only desire the country's prosperity and progress. This element holds the balance of power, and whichever party can gain its support is certain of success. For the past twenty-four years the Republican party has had this support, and deservedly so. But at no time during the twenty-four years have these independents been so undecided as now whether to stick to the Republicans or go over to their adversaries. The independents are walting to see what attitude the Republican party will assume on two questions which are of vital importance to the

country at large;
First—Will the Republican "muchine" undertake to dietate who the party's standard-bearers shall be November 1

Second—Will it shirk tariff reform †
On the first question the independents have said: "You may make your nominations, but you cannot elect unless we approve." If the Republican lead. ers forget the tidal wave of November, 1882, or disregard its warning, they must expect to be buried in November, 1884.

On the second question these independents believe that while free trude may be right in theory, protection has done incalculable good in practice, and that it has been a done incalculable good in practice, and that it has been a wise polloy; but they believe, too, that the time is coming when tire trade will be a necessity, and that the sooner we begin to descead from a high tarift, the easier will be the descent; and while they believe that it would be suicidal to reduce the tariff so that our markets could be inmediately flooded with European manufactured products, they still know that we can manufacturer much more than market, and that we can sellous goods in foreign markets only upon condition that we will take their raw materials in payment. They see that there are immense consuming markets almost at our doors, whose trade, though ours by right of geographical position, is diverted to Europe, simply because our present tariff prevents our taking their raw products. They see that notwithstanding our high protective tariff, business is periodically in a state of stagration. They see an enormous surplus revenue flowing into the public treasury and know that they are taxed to raise it. They believe that a general tariff reform would prevent the accumulation of this surplus, and would by cheapening the buying price of every class of merchandizs, enable the working classes to live equally well on slightly reduced wages and enable manufacturers to cheapen in the cost of their products, and so still further compete in foreign markets.

The question for the Republican party, then, is how can

estion for the Republican party, then, is how can

of their products, and so still further compete in foreign markets.

The question for the Republican party, then, is how can it retain the support of the independent element!

Well, first, it must squarely meet and embrace tariff reform. If public sentiment says againing, it says that the party which steles to high protection in this campaign will be defeated. And even supposing that the Democrats settle down upon the same policy, the people from past experience will put their faith in Republican promises rather than in Democratic. But the Republicans must promise what the people want, in order to retain their faith.

In the second place it must bury all factional feeling and come to the front's united party. There must be no more "stalwarts," no more "nail-breads," only Republicans. The necessary degree of unity cannot be attained so long as any member of either faction is pushed forward for the nomination. Any man who has been identified with a faction must smother his Presidential aspirations and take a back seat for his party's and his country's good. By permitting himself to be "boamed," he may seture the nomination, but not the election.

The man who, to my mind, is better fitted than any other to occupy the first place on the Republican ticket, whose nondination would prevent all lealousy and recoache all factions, is William M. Evarts, of New-York; and if the second place he awarded to Robert T. Lincoln, of illinois, liepublican success in November, and National prospectly in the near fiture, will be assured. Pointenns elli, perhaps ridicale such a ticket, but that he only another reason which will recommend it to the people. The politicians have been told plainly that they cannot divide, and it is ben'd to give them up but it is the part of all good Republicans to sacrifice their own likes to their party's and their country's good. I could name other near for whose public claractor I personally, perhaps, have a greater admiration, but they are not as well fitted, to my mind, to fill it arequirements of party" will march to certain victory. New-York, January 28, 1884.

SUNDAY RAILROAD TRAINS.

In the Editor of The Trebune. Sm: At the recent stockholders' meeting of of the Consolidated road held at New-Haven was read a letter in which Mr. H. B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central, addressing the Editor of The Railiesg Age, makes a most able and earnest pica for the susthat "in these days of sharp competition, time has become such an important element that if one railroad company should voluntarily cease its traffic for one day in the week, while others continue, it would lose largely thereby." But the next two sentences of the letter rea

as follows:

Yet, for example, were each of the trunk lines to absolutely refuse to exchange traffic of any kind with their connections from 6 p. m. Saturday until Monday morning, it would be a simple matter for these trunk lines as well as for their Western connections to so arrange the movement of traffic as to practically do away with Sanday trains. . . . There is no question as to the desirability of prohibiting Sanday work on tailways.

Mr. Ledyard then shows that the accomplishment of such a reform is for your proper practicable now than it could

such a reform is far more practicable now than it could nove been formerly, owing to the grouping of raffway corporations all over the country into associations "for the exchange of traffic, maintenance of rates and the better carrying out of agreements." He adds:

If these companies can come together on short notice to arrange for any and all questions of mutual interest, it would be a simple matter, were this question of Sunday work properly considered, to bring about a reform in the I have before me a printed order dated Louisville, April 10, 1883, sent out by B. H. Young, president of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Rallway, directing that " so far as possible no work be done or trains be run upon the Sabbath day." He even prohibits Sanday exeursion trains, although the purpose may be to carry passengers to camp meetings. In a letter which he

vrites explaining this order, President Young makes the ollowing points: 1. That a Sunday rest is necessary to a proper and althful discharge of duties which devolve on railway

employes.

2. That Sunday working teaches a disregard of re-ligion, which disregard is a danger to society.

3. That railway property is most defenceless before the nob-who are taugat by Sunday law-breaking to despise

all laws.

4. That Sunday work on the railways compels thou-cands to violate their own consciences and so demoralise themselves and society.

5. That family men are the safest for any occupation and the true support and moral maintenance of a family termed a Sanday at home for the father.

6. That the question of dollars and cents is a small natter in comparison with these moral considerations.

I submit that it is a hopeful sign of the times when prominent railway officials, with their clear and level heads, can be found expressing and putting into execution such wise and Christian ideas as these. need of a wide agitation of such sentiments before any general improvement can be effected. It is estimated that there are at least a million men employed in this country on railways. They are entitled to their sabbath yet even as others; we, a large proportion of them have

that there are at least a million men employed in this country on railways. They are entitled to their Sabbath rest even as others; yes a large proportion of them have to work 365 days of every year.

Without any cant it will be conceded that the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest is a necessity, not only to the physical constitution of the race but also to the perpetuation of our religious institutions. We cannot as a mation affect to neglect or despise the requirements of the divine law concerning the Sabbath, any more than we can afford to district or distinctly of morrier. The safeguards of the Sabbath have been of the current of the Sabbath have been, of late years, dimnishing in number and strength. It is time to call a halt to this tendency of things.

Milford, Conn., Jun. 14, 1884.

MR. BLAINE STILL THE FAVORITE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Whatever may be the action of the State in choosing delegates, I am satisfied that Blaine is the choice of the Republicans in this section, as he was in 1880. President Arthur's chief strength is among the Federal officers who hope to retain their positions to case of his re-election. An expression of preferences was taken at our town cancuts in the winter of 1880, the result being Blatten 36 to 4 for all others; and I taink the sentiment remains fully as much to his favor as them.

Wescott, N. T., Juo. 21, 1884. REPUBLICAN.

GENERAL SHERMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: A good many Republicans in this part of Colorado are samestly in favor of General W. T. Sherman as the Republican candidate for President this year. Why would be net make the best candidate yet named! Ha has the record and character to make just the kind of a President how demanded by the people. Yours.

JAMES M. NORTH.

Fo the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Why does not the Government transport its own

mais in this city I It could organize a department as efficient as the rest of the Post Office system here. This